

1965

(d) This Act shall not apply to the Tennessee Valley Authority, nor to projects constructed under authority of the Small Reclamation Projects Act, as amended, or under authority of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended.

(e) Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this Act shall not apply to nonreservoir local flood control projects, beach erosion control projects, small boat harbor projects, hurricane protection projects, or to project areas or facilities authorized by law for inclusion within a national recreation area or appropriate for administration by a Federal agency as a part of the national forest system, as a part of the public lands classified for retention in Federal ownership, or in connection with an authorized Federal program for the conservation and development of fish and wildlife.

(f) As used in this Act, the term "non-reimbursable" shall not be construed to prohibit the imposition of entrance, admission, and other recreation user fees or charges.

(g) Subsection 6(a)(2) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897) shall not apply to costs allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement which are borne by the United States as a nonreimbursable project cost pursuant to subsection 2(a) or subsection 3(b)(1) of this Act.

(h) All payments and repayment by non-Federal public bodies under the provisions of this Act, and revenue from the conveyance by deed, lease or otherwise, of lands under subsection 3(b)(2) of this Act, shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized as a part of any water resource development project under his control heretofore or hereafter authorized or reauthorized, except projects or areas within national wildlife refuges, to investigate, plan, construct, operate and maintain or otherwise provide for public outdoor recreation facilities, to acquire or otherwise to include within the project area such adjacent lands or interests therein as are necessary for present or future public recreation use, to provide for the public use and enjoyment of project lands, facilities, and water areas in a manner coordinated with the other project purposes, and at projects hereafter authorized or reauthorized, to allocate water and reservoir capacity to recreation. Lands, facilities and project modifications may be provided in accordance with subsection 3(b), hereof, at projects heretofore authorized.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into agreements with Federal agencies or State or local public bodies for the administration of project land and water areas and the operation, maintenance and replacement of facilities and to transfer project lands or facilities to Federal agencies or State or local public bodies by lease, conveyance, or exchange, upon such terms and conditions as will best promote the development and operation of such lands or facilities in the public interest for recreation purposes.

(c) No lands under the jurisdiction of any other Federal agency may be included for or devoted to recreation purposes under the authority of this section without the consent of the head of such agency; and the head of any such agency is authorized to transfer any such lands to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of this section. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to transfer jurisdiction over project lands within or adjacent to the exterior boundaries of national forests and facilities thereon to the Secretary of Agriculture for recreation and other national forest system purposes; and such transfer shall be made in each case in which the project reservoir area is located wholly within the exterior boundaries of a national forest unless the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior jointly determine other-

wise. Where any project lands are transferred hereunder to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the lands involved shall become national forest lands: *Provided*, That the lands and waters within the flow lines of any reservoir or otherwise needed or used for the operation of the project for other purposes shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to be necessary for such operation. Nothing herein shall limit the authority of the Secretary of the Interior granted by existing provisions of law relating to recreation development of water resource projects or to disposition of public lands for recreational purposes.

SEC. 8. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "project" shall mean a project or any appropriate unit thereof.

(b) The term "cost" shall mean the value of goods and services (land, labor and supplies) used for the establishment, maintenance and operation of the project.

(c) The term "separable costs" shall mean the cost for each project purpose which is the difference between the cost of the multiple-purpose project and the cost of the project with the purpose omitted.

(d) The term "joint costs" shall mean the difference between the cost of the multiple-purpose project as a whole and the total of the separable costs for all project purposes.

SEC. 9. This Act may be cited as the "Federal Water Project Recreation Act".

The section-by-section analysis presented by Mr. JACKSON is as follows:

#### FEDERAL WATER PROJECT RECREATION ACT SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS

##### Section 1

Section 1 states congressional policy that (a) full consideration shall be given to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement as purposes of Federal water resources projects; (b) planning with respect to recreation aspects of a project shall be coordinated with existing and planned recreation developments; and (c) project construction agencies shall encourage non-Federal public bodies to assume responsibility for management of project areas and facilities, except at those projects or project areas which are appropriate for Federal administration because of other Federal programs.

Areas which may be appropriate for Federal administration include national recreation areas, and areas which are part of the national forest system, part of the public lands classified for retention in Federal ownership, or part of lands administered under an authorized Federal program for the conservation and development of fish and wildlife. The following seven types of areas are included in this last category: wildlife refuges; wildlife ranges; game ranges; waterfowl production areas; wildlife management areas; national fish hatcheries; and areas for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife that are rare or threatened with extinction.

As used throughout this bill, the term "non-Federal public bodies" includes such public entities as States, counties, municipalities, recreation districts or other special purpose districts with sufficient authority to participate under the provisions of this bill. The term also includes a combination of two or more of the foregoing entities.

##### Section 2

Subsection 2(a) provides that if non-Federal public bodies express an intent before project authorization, and execute an agreement before initiation of project construction, to administer project land and water areas for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement and to pay or repay at least one-half the costs of providing lands, facilities and project modifications and all costs of operation, maintenance and replacement of such lands, facilities, and project modifi-

cations which are not integral parts of the Federal project, then the Federal Government will bear all joint costs allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement and up to one-half of the costs of lands, facilities and project modifications for those purposes. Project modifications include, for example, the raising of the height of a dam so as to provide increased storage capacity, or the construction of a subimpoundment in an arm of a reservoir, specifically for recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement.

It is anticipated that under the provisions of the bill the Federal construction agency will work with non-Federal public interests to develop a short and long range plan of development for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement which should be provided at the project. For example, where there is little demand for recreation facilities, such facilities should be provided only to the extent local participation permits.

A statement of intent to participate by non-Federal public bodies is generally required by the bill if provision is to be made specifically for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement at a project. However, it is not believed desirable to delay authorization of projects on which planning has been completed by further referral of the project report to non-Federal public bodies. Therefore, the bill provides that for projects authorized prior to January 1, 1966, an expression of intent to participate by non-Federal interests will not be required. For all projects, however, an executed agreement to participate will be required prior to initiation of project construction. If, after indicating intent to participate, non-Federal interests do not execute such an agreement, the project would be treated as though there had been no original statement of intent and would be constructed under provisions similar to those contained in section 3.

Under the provisions of subsection 2(b), non-Federal public bodies may pay or repay their share of costs of development (excluding those operation, maintenance and replacement costs which they must bear directly) under either or both of the following methods, as determined appropriate by the head of the agency having jurisdiction over the project: (1) payment, or provision of lands or facilities required by the project, or (2) repayment, within 50 years, with interest at a rate comparable to that for other interest-bearing functions of water resource projects. The source of repayment under (2) may be limited to a portion of the entrance and user fees collected at the project by non-Federal interests. The fee schedule and the percentage of the fees dedicated to repayment of the non-Federal share shall be established, and periodically reviewed, to achieve repayment in the period specified.

The latter provision allows non-Federal interests, if they so desire, to discharge their obligation to repay by charging fees to the recreation user and applying a portion of the fee toward repayment while applying the remaining portion toward their operation and maintenance costs.

##### Section 3

Subsection 3(a) recognizes that in some areas non-Federal interests may not want to participate in a project because they have sufficient recreation and fish and wildlife developments or because of other reasons. In such cases, water resources projects would not be held back because of the lack of non-Federal participation in recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. In those instances, no facilities or project modifications would be provided expressly for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. The likelihood that a project, even without recreation facilities, may be utilized for recreation is recognized. However, it is believed that the recreation and fish and wildlife benefits would be minimal under these circumstances. Any costs allocated to recreation and fish

and wildlife enhancement under these conditions would be nonreimbursable.

Since some recreational use of a project is anticipated even without recreation facilities, the bill provides for facilities for public health and safety. These facilities would include guard rails, turn-arounds at the ends of roads, and minimum sanitary facilities. Parking, picnicking, swimming, or camping areas or facilities, or more elaborate sanitary facilities would not be provided under this subsection.

Most water resources projects provide some potential for recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement. For this reason, subsection 3(b) provides for the acquisition or provision of lands in connection with any project to preserve this recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement potential even where there is no indication of intent of non-Federal cost sharing as specified in subsection 2(a). If, within 10 years after initial operation of the project, non-Federal interests desire to develop the recreation or fish and wildlife potential and agree to bear one-half the cost of the land, facilities, and any project modification for these purposes, and all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement, then the development of the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement potential could be undertaken pursuant to a plan of development. The Federal Government would bear up to one-half the costs of the land, facilities, and project modifications for those purposes. If such an agreement is not obtained, the construction agency would be authorized to dispose of the land by sale, lease, or in some other manner, to any person or non-Federal body after determining that such land is not required by another Federal agency. Disposal may be made for recreation, fish and wildlife enhancement, or for any other purpose as long as such use does not conflict with the purposes for which the project was constructed.

#### Section 4

To encourage non-Federal administration of the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement features at existing Federal water resources projects (completed or under construction), the bill would authorize Federal water resource agencies to transfer recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities, and appropriate project lands, at no cost to non-Federal public bodies if they agree to administer the facilities and to bear the costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of such lands and facilities.

#### Section 5

Section 5 makes it clear that incremental or subsequent development of recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement at any project shall not be discouraged. Other programs, as under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, could be used to develop recreation at projects that are not developed in accordance with other provisions of this bill. Development under such conditions will not, however, provide a basis for allocation or reallocation of any project costs to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement.

#### Section 6

Subsection 6(a) provides that the views of the Secretary of the Interior, developed in accordance with the organic act of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, shall be included in each project report. The Secretary's report would indicate the extent to which the proposed project is in accord with the State comprehensive recreation plan developed pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965.

Subsection 6(b) confirms the limitations of the first proviso of subsection 2(d) of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (72 Stat. 563; 16 U.S.C. 622(d)) with respect to measures for the enhancement of fish and wildlife properly includible in a Federal water

resource project; it repeals the second proviso of that subsection of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, which applies to projects constructed under reclamation law. The effect of the repeal of the second proviso is twofold: first, it will result in the costs of mitigation of project-occasioned damage to fish and wildlife being distributed among all project purposes the same as any other project cost; and, second, it will terminate the reimbursement policy for costs allocated to fish and wildlife enhancement now set out in the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act so that the reimbursement policy established by this bill may take effect.

Subsection 6(c) places a limitation of \$28 million on water resource project funds that may be expended for land acquisition to accomplish the Federal Government's obligations to conserve and protect migratory waterfowl. These expenditures are in addition to those made from the migratory bird conservation fund for migratory waterfowl refuges. The \$28 million limitation applies only to expenditures for acquisition of lands or interests in lands which would otherwise not be acquired, when they are acquired at a water resource project for incorporation into a migratory waterfowl refuge. The limitation specifically does not apply to expenditures for the mitigation of damages to migratory waterfowl, since that is properly a project cost to be allocated to project purposes in the same manner as any other project cost.

Subsection 6(d) provides that the bill shall not apply to the Tennessee Valley Authority, nor to projects constructed under the authority of the Small Reclamation Projects Act, as amended, or under authority of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended. It is believed that cost sharing and reimbursement requirements for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement at small reclamation projects should be considered in relation to such requirements as now exist at watershed protection projects.

The Tennessee Valley Authority believes it has adequate authority to plan for, evaluate benefits from, and allocate costs to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement in connection with multiple-purpose projects. TVA believes that the bill contains language which is inappropriate for TVA, for example, the requirement that the views of the Secretary of the Interior be included in any report concerning a project within the bill's purview. While TVA consults and cooperates with other Federal agencies, TVA believes it must as a unified development agency take full responsibility for all phases of projects which it plans and constructs. This was recognized in TVA's exemption from the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. Furthermore, the general policy of the Tennessee Valley Authority is not to provide recreation facilities at Federal cost but to transfer lands adjacent to reservoirs to non-Federal bodies for recreation development and management. The TVA has been quite successful in this policy.

Subsection 6(e) provides that such projects as local nonreservoir flood control, beach erosion control, small boat harbor, and hurricane protection projects shall be excluded from the cost sharing and reimbursement provisions of the bill because existing policies cover these projects. Cost sharing shall not be required for project areas that are appropriate for Federal administration.

Subsection 6(f) states that the term "nonreimbursable" shall not be construed to prohibit the imposition of entrance, admission, and other recreation user fees or charges.

Subsection 6(g) provides that the provision of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 which calls for the use of the fund to help offset the capital costs of recreation at Federal projects shall not be applied to projects at which non-Federal interests execute an agreement to share de-

velopment costs and to bear the costs of operation and maintenance. The reason for this provision is that Federal recreation fees will not be charged at these projects. The offset provision would apply, however, to the capital costs of projects where non-Federal interests do not assume responsibility for the administration of project areas for recreation.

Subsection 6(h) provides that all moneys received (payments, repayments, or revenue from conveyance of land) under the terms of this bill shall be deposited in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

#### Section 7

The purpose of section 7 is to provide the Secretary of the Interior with authority similar to that already available to the Secretary of the Army. Since 1944 the Department of the Army has had basic statutory authority to provide recreation development at reservoir projects under its control; in 1962 this authority was expanded to embrace water resource development projects generally (section 4 of the act of December 22, 1944, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 460(d)). On the other hand, only piecemeal authority exists for certain individual projects under the control of the Department of the Interior. A notable example of this project-by-project approach is section 8 of the Colorado River Storage Project Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 105; 43 U.S.C. 620(g)). Enactment of the proposed legislation will fill in the statutory gaps and permit the realization of potential returns on recreation resources created by public investment in the development of water resource projects of the Department of the Interior.

Subsection 7(a) provides that the Secretary of the Interior may plan, construct, operate and maintain, or otherwise provide for public outdoor recreation facilities, and acquire land for such purpose, at any existing or hereafter authorized or reauthorized project. In addition, at projects hereafter authorized or reauthorized, he may also allocate water and reservoir capacity to recreation. Lands, facilities and project modifications may be provided at existing projects only if non-Federal public bodies agree to administer the project lands and water areas for recreation and to bear costs in accordance with section 2.

Subsection 7(b) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to other Federal agencies or State or local bodies, project lands and facilities for operation and maintenance for recreation purposes.

Subsection 7(c) provides that, with the consent of the Federal agency having jurisdiction over lands required for recreation purposes at any project, such Federal agency is authorized to transfer lands so required to the Secretary of the Interior. The latter is also authorized to transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture project lands and facilities for recreation purposes when such project lands are adjacent to or within national forests, and such transfer shall be made, unless the Secretaries jointly agree otherwise, when the project is wholly within the exterior boundaries of a national forest. Any lands so transferred shall become national forest lands, but to the extent required for operation of the project for purposes other than recreation, the lands shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

#### Sections 8 and 9

Section 8 defines terms used in the bill.

Section 9 provides that the bill may be cited as the "Federal Water Project Recreation Act."

**FEDERAL WATER PROJECT RECREATION ACT**

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I reintroduce today, on behalf of myself and 10 other Senators, a bill well suited to



bolster U.S. foreign policy in beleaguered areas of the world such as Africa, southeast Asia, and, increasingly, Latin America.

Cosponsors of this measure are Mr. CASE, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. DODD, Mr. PROUTY, Mr. FONG, Mr. PROXMIER, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MILLER, Mr. LAUSCHE, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. SMATHERS. The range of political philosophy to which this measure appeals is demonstrated by listing these Senators who range between conservative and liberal.

This is a bipartisan effort to develop the advanced techniques and means required to meet and defeat by peaceful means the worldwide threat to liberty posed by communism.

Long ago we learned that communism is not going to roll over and play dead simply because Red leaders say they want peaceful coexistence. Today in Vietnam we are experiencing once again the bitter lesson of Communist aggressive designs in one of their most flagrant forms, guerrilla warfare against an independent people.

We are adequately prepared with our massive defense system to meet an overt act of aggression. However, in the area of global conflict involving subversion, infiltration, psychological warfare, and economic warfare, too often we fail to recognize these Communist tactics at an early stage when effective action could be taken with a minimum of effort and expense to halt these activities.

This bill proposes to establish a long-term and intensive research and training program to buttress free world defense against nonmilitary aggression by Communist powers.

Research would be directed toward development of operational knowledge, fully grasped by us and by our allies in the field where our people engage in actual operations. But to have this knowledge at hand where it can be useful to them, we must have intensive training. Both our own people and the people of our allies who directly participate in the confrontation posed by communism could well utilize this knowledge, and they must have training.

Certain improvements over the bill introduced in the last Congress appear in the version introduced today.

Most important, the provisions for training foreign students are positively emphasized. Every year, with the occurrence of every new Communist onslaught on an independent country, the need to train non-Communist students to recognize Communist techniques and to teach them methods to effectively resist Communist aggression becomes more critical.

The Freedom Academy bill comprehends this need. If the bill is enacted, the strength of our allies to resist Communist incursion will be appreciably heightened.

Then, not so basic but offered to conciliate criticism of an apparent though not intended defect in the previous bill, all authorization to the Freedom Commission to publish textbook material is deleted. The information center remains so that interested persons can obtain accurate information, but the cen-

ter has no authorization to disseminate information so actively as previously proposed.

Mr. President, extensive hearings on this proposal have been conducted both in the Senate and the House. The Senate passed the bill during an earlier session. This year, hopefully, we can take this action which would strengthen our capacity to preserve freedom and independence.

Mr. President, I ask that the bill lie at the desk until February 25, to enable other Senators who might wish to do so to become cosponsors.

A Freedom Academy bill was passed by Congress in 1960 with a glowing report from the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. I commend it to the attention of the Senate.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a nine-point statement of policy and also an excerpt from the report of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary dated January 30, 1960.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be held at the desk and the statement and excerpt will be printed in the RECORD, as requested by the Senator from South Dakota.

The bill (S. 1232) to create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom Academy, to conduct research to develop an integrated body of operational knowledge in the political, psychological, economic, technological, and organizational areas to increase the nonmilitary capabilities of the United States and other nations in the global struggle between freedom and communism, to educate and train Government personnel and private citizens to understand and implement this body of knowledge, and also to provide education and training for foreign students in these areas of knowledge under appropriate conditions, introduced by Mr. MUNDT (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The statement and excerpt, presented by Mr. MUNDT, are as follows:

1. The United States in preparing to defend its national interests in coming years faces grave and complex problems in the nonmilitary as well as military areas.

2. First and foremost are the problems raised by the unremitting drives by the Soviet Union and Communist China seeking world domination and the destruction of all non-Communist societies. The Communist bloc and the various Communist parties have systematically prepared themselves to wage a thousand-pronged aggression in the nonmilitary conflict area. Drawing on their elaborate studies and extensive pragmatic tests, Communist leaders have developed their conspiratorial version of nonmilitary warfare into an advanced, operational art in which they employ and orchestrate an extraordinary variety of conflict instruments in the political, psychological, ideological, economic, technological, organizational, and paramilitary areas enabling them to approach their immediate and long-range objectives along many paths. This creates unique and unprecedented problems for the United States in a conflict that is being waged in student organizations, peasant villages, labor unions, mass communication systems, in city and jungle and institutions and organizations of every description, as

well as in the world's chancelleries. Recognizing that nonmilitary conflict makes extraordinary demands upon its practitioners, the Communists, for several decades, have intensively trained their leadership groups and cadres in an extensive network of basic, intermediate and advanced schools. The Sino-Soviet conflict capacity has been immeasurably increased by the mobilization of research, science, industry, technology, and education to serve the power-seeking ambitions of Communist leaders rather than the needs of their people.

3. Second, the problems of the United States are complicated by the emergence of many new nations, the unstable or deteriorating political, social, and economic conditions in many parts of the world, the revolutionary forces released by the rising expectations of the world's people, and other factors, all of which increase the difficulties of achieving our national objectives of preventing Communist penetration while seeking to build viable, free, and independent nations.

4. The nature of the Sino-Soviet power drive, the revolutionary and fluid world situation, the emergence of the United States as the major leader of the free world and the need to deal with the people of nations as well as governments, has compelled the United States to employ many new instruments under the headings of traditional diplomacy, intelligence, technical assistance, aid programs, trade development, educational exchange, cultural exchange, and counterinsurgency (as well as in the area of related military programs). To interrelate and program these present instruments over long periods already requires a high degree of professional competence in many specialties, as well as great managerial skill.

5. However, the United States has fallen short in developing and utilizing its full capacity to achieve its objectives in the world struggle. Not only do we need to improve the existing instruments, but a wide range of additional methods and means in both the Government and private sectors must be worked out and integrated with the existing instruments of our policy. Otherwise, the United States will lack the means to defeat many forms of Communist aggression and to extend the area of freedom, national independence and self-government, as well as to attain other national objectives. However, this will require an intensive and comprehensive research and training effort first to think through these additional methods and means, and, second, to educate and train not only specialists, but also leaders at several levels who can visualize and organize these many instruments in an integrated strategy, enabling the United States to approach its national objectives along every path in accord with our ethic.

6. There has been a tendency to look upon strategy as a series of discrete problems with planning often restricted by jurisdictional walls and parochial attitudes and too much piecemeal planning to handle emergencies at the expense of systematic, long-range development and programming of the many instruments potentially available to us. While there has been marked improvement in such things as language training at agency schools, and university centers have made significant progress in area studies, nowhere has the United States established a training program to develop rounded strategists in the nonmilitary area or even certain vital categories of professional specialists, particularly in the area of political, ideological, psychological, and organizational operations, and in certain areas of development work. Nor has the United States organized a research program which can be expected to think through the important additional range of methods and means that could be available to us in the Government and private sectors.

7. Finally, the cause of freedom has been severely handicapped by the inhibited atti-

tude of the United States toward the education and training of foreign nationals. Nowhere, with limited exceptions, is education and training provided for foreign nationals which will acquaint them, in depth, with the spectrum of Communist subversion and insurgency and the wide range of instruments that may be developed and utilized to defeat this while seeking to build free, independent, and viable societies. Yet, the principal burden of repelling Communist subversion and insurgency must be borne by the citizens of the nations involved.

8. In implementing this legislation the following requirements for developing our national capacity and the national capacities of other nations for global operations in the nonmilitary area should receive special attention:

(a) At the upper levels of Government, the United States must have rounded strategists with intensive interdepartmental training and experience who understand the range of instruments potentially available to us and who can organize and program these instruments over long periods in an integrated, forward strategy that systematically develops and utilizes our full national capacity for the global struggle.

(b) Below them, Government personnel must be trained to understand and implement this integrated strategy in all of its dimensions. Through intensive training, as well as experience, we must seek the highest professional competence in those areas of specialized knowledge required by our global operations. Government personnel should have an underlying level of understanding as to the nature of the global conflict, the goals of the United States, and the various possible instruments in achieving these goals to facilitate team operations. We should seek to instill a high degree of élan and dedication.

(c) National security personnel at all levels must understand communism with special emphasis on Communist nonmilitary conflict technique. It is not enough to have experts available for consultation. This is basic knowledge which must be widely disseminated. If planning and implementation are to be geared to the conflict we are in. (The present 2-week seminar offered at the Foreign Service Institute is entirely too brief for even lower ranking personnel.)

(d) The private sector must understand how it can participate in the global struggle in a sustained and systematic manner. There exists in the private sector a huge reservoir of talent, ingenuity, and strength which can be developed and brought to bear in helping to solve many of our global problems. We have hardly begun to explore the range of possibilities.

(e) The public must have a deeper understanding of communism, especially Communist nonmilitary conflict technique, and the nature of the global struggle, including the goals of the United States.

(f) Foreign nationals must understand the spectrum of Communist subversion and insurgency and the wide range of methods and means potentially available to defeat this while seeking to build free, independent, and viable nations; and they must be motivated to act.

9. The hereinafter created Freedom Academy must be a prestige institution and every effort should be made to demonstrate this is a major effort by the United States in a vital area.

#### FROM THE REPORT BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, JUNE 30, 1960

The committee considers this bill to be one of the most important ever introduced in the Congress. This is the first measure to recognize that a concentrated development and training program must precede a significant improvement in our cold-war capabilities. The various agencies and bureaus

can be shuffled and reshuffled. Advisory committees, interdepartmental committees, and coordinating agencies can be created and recreated, but until they are staffed by highly motivated personnel who have been systematically and intensively trained in the vast and complex field of total political warfare, we can expect little improvement in our situation.

This one lone Freedom Academy, costing a fraction of the Cuban sugar subsidy, can lay the foundation for a major breakthrough. Properly staffed and funded, it will stand as a symbol of our determination to win the cold war. It will give courage to our friends and dismay our enemies. It is a practical, fundamental approach to our national survival. The committee recommends the enactment of the Freedom Commission bill at the earliest possible time.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHARTER ACT—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of February 11, 1965, the names of Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. INOUYE were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 1118) to provide an elected mayor, city council, and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. BRILE, for himself and other Senators on February 11, 1965.

#### NOTICE OF HEARING RELATING TO SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 2

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and other interested persons that the Senate Subcommittee on Standing Rules has scheduled a hearing on Senate Concurrent Resolution 2, a concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. The hearing will be held on Wednesday, February 24, in room 301, Old Senate Office Building, starting at 2 p.m. Any Senator or other person wishing to testify at the hearing should notify the staff director, Kent Watkins, room 133, Senate Office Building, extension 2235, in order to be scheduled as a witness. Additional hearings will be held if necessary.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS ON ELIMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I wish to give notice that the Appropriations Subcommittee for the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies, of which I am chairman, will hold public hearings beginning Thursday, February 25. These hearings will include an examination into the justifications submitted to the committee by the Secretary of Agriculture with regard to the proposed elimination of several agricultural research stations and lines of research, which were included in an announcement by the Secretary, carried in a press release last December 31. The subcommittee will review with the departmental officials the material submitted by the Department of Agriculture to the com-

mittee, in order to develop a full and complete record regarding these stations.

House Joint Resolution 234, making supplemental appropriations for the Department of Agriculture carried a provision which precludes the Secretary from proceeding with the closure of stations and elimination of lines of research prior to May 1, 1965. I make this announcement so that all Senators and other interested parties will be on notice and if any of them desire to submit statements for the record, the subcommittee will avail them of an opportunity to do so.

As chairman of the subcommittee, I have received a number of communications from State officials and others protesting the elimination of various research projects, and I expect that the subcommittee will receive additional communications of this nature. If any Senator has received a request from a delegation to appear before the subcommittee, I wish to advise that I am not encouraging groups to come to Washington from great distances when they can achieve the same purpose by submitting a prepared statement for the record, either directly to me or through the Senators from the respective States which are affected by these proposals to eliminate research. I can assure everyone concerned that a full and complete hearing will be held, and all statements received will be carefully considered by members of the subcommittee.

#### NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF NOMINATIONS BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I desire to announce that today the Senate received the nominations of W. Averell Harriman, of New York, to be Ambassador at Large; Thomas C. Mann, of Texas, to be Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; Jack Hood Vaughn, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State; Raymond R. Guest, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Ireland; Angier Biddle Duke, of New York, to be Ambassador to Spain; Robert C. Good, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to Zambia; Geoffrey W. Lewis, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; C. Robert Moore, of Washington, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Mali.

In accordance with the committee rule, these pending nominations may not be considered prior to the expiration of 6 days of their receipt in the Senate.

#### ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

Memorial address for the late President Herbert C. Hoover, delivered by Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the Senate.